

CHINA

THE

MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

VOL XXXIII. No. 4231. 第二十二年正月七百八十一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1877.

日七初月二十子丙

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GOTCH, Ludgate Circus. E. C. BATES, HENDY & CO., 4, Old Jewry. E. C. SAMUEL DRAGON & CO., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.
NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 138, Nassau Street.
AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GOEDOR & GOETZ, Melbourne and Sydney.
SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.
CHINA.—SWATOW, QUELCH & CAMPBELL, Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLLS & CO., Foochow, HEDGES & CO., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & WALKER, Macao, C. HENNING & CO., Macao, L. A. DA GRACA.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, ... 5,000,000 Dollars.
RESERVE FUND, 200,000 Dollars.

COUNCIL OF DIRECTORS,
Chairman—E. R. BEILLIOT, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—AD. ANDER, Esq.
J. F. CORDES, Esq.
H. HOPFNER, Esq.
A. MOLIVE, Esq.

ACT. CHIEF MANAGER
Hongkong.—THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.
Manager.

Shanghai.—EWEN CAMBRON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.—
INTEREST ALLOWED

ON Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.
" 5 " " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " " 6 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,
Acting Chief Manager,
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
Hongkong, November 2, 1876.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

M. FERNAND NISSEN has been compelled to retire from our Firm in consequence of failing health, and his interest and responsibility ceased on the 31st December last.

Mr. NICOLAUS AUGUST SIERS has been authorized to sign for us by Procuration.

We have this day reopened a branch of our Firm at Canton.

SIEMSSSEN & CO.
Hongkong, January 1, 1877. sp2

NOTICE.

M. R. LUDWIG SIEGMUND LATKENS is authorized to sign our Firm for Procuration.

W. PUSTAU & CO.
Hongkong, January 1, 1877. fe2

NOTICE.

M. R. WILHELM CARL ENGELBRECHT VON PUSTAU, Junr., is authorized to sign our Firm.

W. PUSTAU & CO.
Hongkong, December 23, 1876. fe1

NOTICE.

THE BUSINESS of the Undersigned will henceforth be carried on under the Name or Style of H. KLEB & CO.

H. KLEB.
Hongkong, January 1, 1877. fe2

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of our Firm of the late Mr. J. C. Kraus ceased with his death at Yokohama on the 27th of August last, and the Business will be carried on as heretofore and under the same Style and Firm by our Mr. H. KUEHMANN.

Mr. RICHARD SCHONBERGER has been authorized to sign the Firm.

KRUSE & CO.
Hongkong, January 1, 1877. fe2

NOTICE.

MR. H. C. ERDMANN has been admitted as a Partner in our Firm, and Mr. ALFRED HEERTZ has been authorized to sign for us per Procuration.

CARLOWITZ & CO.
Hongkong, January 1, 1877. fe2

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

ON and after the 16th day of November, 1876, and until further notice, the BUSINESS of the above-named DISPENSARY will be carried on by the Undersigned.

WM. CRICKSHANK,
Manager,
Hongkong, November 21, 1876.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

THE Partnership hitherto existing between the Undersigned under the firm of G. RAYNAL & CO. at this Port, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

GUSTAV RAYNAL,
CAKL MILISCH.
Macao, January 1, 1877. fe2

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Viscount de CERVAL in our Firm ceased from the 1st April 1876.

A. A. DE MELLO & CO.
Macao, January 1, 1877. fe2

I HAVE this day established myself at this Port under my own name as GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.

O. KEES.
Canton, January 9, 1877. fe9

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of the late MR. ALFRED HUTCHISON in our Firm Ceased on the 26th February 1876.

DEACON & CO.
Canton, January 1, 1877. fe2

NOTICE.

THE Partnership hitherto existing between the Undersigned under the name of MESTERN & HULSE has this day been dissolved by lapses of time, and the signature of the Firm will henceforth be used for the Liquidation only.

C. J. MESTERN,
W. HULSE.
Canton, December 31, 1876. sp2

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. CHARLES BROWNE QUELCH in our Firm Ceased on the 20th September, 1876. The Business will be Continued under the Style of CAMPBELL & CO.

QUELCH & CAMPBELL.
Swatow, January 1, 1877. fe2

NOTICE.

THE Firm of J. D. MEYER & FEHRNS will from this Date be carried on as heretofore under the Style of

J. D. MEYER & CO.
Swatow, January 1, 1877. fe2

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J. D. MEYER & CO.
Swatow, January 1, 1877. fe2

Intimations.

MacEWEN, FRICKEL & CO.

ARE NOW LANDING AN INVOICE OF

ROUYER GUILLET & CO.'S CELEBRATED BRANDY.

This BRANDY is well known in England, the Colonies, and India.

The Firm possess Six Vineyards and Six Distilleries, and are amongst the largest shippers from Charente.

Qualities One *, Two **, Three ***, and Four ****, in Cases of One Dozen Quarts.

Also,

POMMERY & GRENO'S

"EXTRA SEC." CHAMPAGNE,

in Quarts and Pints,

As supplied to the principal London Clubs.

Hongkong, January 5, 1877. [apt]

Shipping.

Sailing Vessels.

FOR LONDON.

The 41 British Ship
"ENGLAND'S GLORY,"
KNIGHT, Master, will load here and have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to MEYER & CO.
Hongkong, January 2, 1877.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from M. S. TONNOHEY, Esq., to sell by Public Auction, on

FRIDAY,

the 26th day of January, 1877, at 2 p.m., at Brook Cottage, Caine Road.—

The whole of his English and Colonial made Household FURNITURE, comprising: Drawing, Dining and Bedroom Suites, Carved Book Case, Pier Glasses, Engravings, Marble-top Dressing Table and Washstand, Marble-top Teapoy, Plated-ware, Cutlery, Glass-ware, Dinner, Dessert and Breakfast Sets; A Collection of Books, Japanese and Chinese Porcelain and Lacquered-ware, Ningpo Carvings, A Large Collection of Flowering and Other Plants.

An AVIARY and One Large TENT. Catalogues will be issued, and the whole to be on view on and after Thursday, the 25th instant.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, January 19, 1877. [apt]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

SUBSTANTIAL ENGLISH & CANTON MADE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ENGRAVINGS, GLASS-WARE, PLATED-WARE,

A PIANO,

And,

ONE BILLIARD TABLE, WITH BALLS, CUES, &c., COMPLETE.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from Messrs HEARD & CO., to sell by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY,

INSURANCES.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

A GENOCES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.

No CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary,
Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
(FIRE AND LIFE)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE or Building or on Goods stored therein, on Coals in Matches, on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.

Agents Hongkong & Canton.
Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurance at current rates.

MELCHERS & CO.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY.
(LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two Thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premium contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & CO.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, April 17, 1873.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of £50,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of \$10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the name, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

GILMAN & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER
of

His Majesty King George The First,
A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurance as follows—

Marine Department.

Policies issued at current rates payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sum not exceeding \$5,000 on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & CO.

Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned Agents are in receipt of instructions from the Board of Directors authorizing them to issue Policies to the extent of \$10,000 on any one first class risk, or to the extent of \$10,000 on adjoining risks at current rates.

A Discount of 20% allowed.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & CO.

Hongkong, January 8, 1874.

MANCHESTER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & CO.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Mails.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOATS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SURZ, ISMAILA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES;

ALSO, MAHE, BOMBAY, ST. DENIS, AND PORT LOUIS.

ON THURSDAY, the 26th January, 1877, at Noon, the Company's S. S. MEIKONG, Commandant FOACHE, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping orders will be granted till noon, Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on the 24th January, 1877. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

H. DU POUHEY,
Agent.
Hongkong, January 19, 1877. ja25

Occidental & Oriental Steamship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL and UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "GAELIC" will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on THURSDAY, the 1st February, at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of 31st instant. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 6 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Return Passage Tickets available for 6 months are issued at a reduction of 20 per cent on regular rates.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 16, Praya Central.

G. B. EMORY, Agent.

Hongkong, January 2, 1877. ja1

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL SHIPSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. MAIL Steamer CITY OF PEKING, will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on THURSDAY, the 15th February, 1877, at 3 p.m., taking Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passengers Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe via OVERLAND RAILWAYS.

A Steamer of the Mitsui Bishi S. S. Company will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea Ports, about same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m. 14th Proximo. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 16, Praya Central.

G. B. EMORY, Agent.

Hongkong, January 15, 1877. ja18

FOR SALE.

NOW READY.

WING-SHUI, OR, THE RUDIMENTS OF NATURAL SCIENCE IN CHINA. By Dr. E. J. EISEL. One Volume. Svo. Price, \$1.50.

BUDDHISM, ITS HISTORY, THEORY AND POPULAR RELIGION, in three Lectures. By Dr. E. J. EISEL. Second Edition. One Volume. Svo. Price, \$1.50.

Orders will be received by MESSRS. LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, July 31, 1875.

S. AM. KING & STULTZ'S

Christy's HATS, in new Styles.

New TWEEDS, in great variety.

Woolen, Cotton and Cashmere SOCKS.

Cricket & Knickerbocker STOCKINGS.

Lambwool, UNDERSHIRTS and DRAWERS.

BLANKETS and RUGS.

Tapestry CARPETS, in new Patterns.

Embroidered TABLE COVERS.

Damask, TABLE CLOTHES, and NAP-

KINS, Furniture CHINTZ,

Kid & Woolen GLOVES, in all Colors.

88 & 90, QUEEN'S ROAD.

Hongkong, October 27, 1876. ja27

WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)

WASHING BOOKS, for the use

of Ladies and Gentlemen, now ready at this Office—Price 31 cents.

CHINA MAIL Office.

For Sale.

SAYLE & CO.

BEG to solicit Inspection of their WINTER STOCK, Rich Black GLOVE and Grosgrain SILKS, from the Best French Makers. Coloured Grosgrain and Fancy SILKS, Black, White and Coloured SATIN, Japanese SILKS, Better and Cheaper than ever.

Fancy DRESS MATERIALS, in all the New TEXTURES, All WOOL SERGES, Scotch WOOL PLAIDS, French MERINOS.

Ladies Ready-made COSTUMES, Ball DRESSES, Opera COATS.

Black and Coloured SILK VELVETS.

Black and Coloured VELVETEENS.

The NEWEST SHAPES in SILK, Velvet, and Cloth JACKETS.

Children's Cloth JACKETS.

Boys' SEPARATE COAT SUITS, all Sizes.

Wool SHAWLS and Mountain WRAPS.

Ladies' Trimmed HATS and BONNETS.

Untrimmed Felt and Straw HATS.

Children's Felt and Straw HATS.

RIBBONS, LACES, FEATHERS,

Ladies' LINEN and LACE COLLARS and CUFFS.

Swansdown and Fur TRIMMINGS.

Swansdown, MUFFS, COLLARS and PELTERINES.

Infants' ROBES, COATS and PLISSES.

Infants' HOODS, HATS and BONNETS.

Ladies' and Children's UNDER-CLOTHING.

Fancy Flannel Dressing GOWNS and Morning WRAPPERS.

KID GLOVES.

Ladies' and Children's BOOTS and SHOES.

MILLINERY and DRESSMAKING.

Sole Agents for the "LITTLE WAREHOUSE."

SAYLE & CO.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE,

Queen's Road & Stanley Street.

HONG LISTS.

Circular, large sheet.

THE AMENDED HONG LIST

in English and Chinese, containing the Names of all the most

important Companies, Institutions

and Mercantile Houses in the Colony.

Price, 25 cents each; or \$2.50 per dozen.

At the "China Mail" Office.

Intimations.

EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE

DE 1878.

THE CONSUL for FRANCE has the honour to inform those Persons who wish to take part in the intended Exhibition that they will find at the CONSULATE all Information and Particulars they may require.

For the Consul,
G. BOULOUZE, Vice-Consul,
Hongkong, December 18, 1876.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION,

PENANG.

THE Municipal Commissioners of Penang are desirous of receiving DESIGNS for a TOWN-HALL. This Building is to be erected on the

Intimations.

Intimations.

OAKEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH.
PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE PATENT KNIFE CUTTERIES, INDIA RUBBER, AND BUFF LEATHER KNIFE GUARDS. KNIVES CONSTANTLY CLEANED WITH IT HAVE A BRILLIANT POLISH EQUAL TO NEW CUTLERY. PACKETS 3D. EACH AND TINS, 10s. 6d. AND 18s. EACH.

OAKEY'S**INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS.**

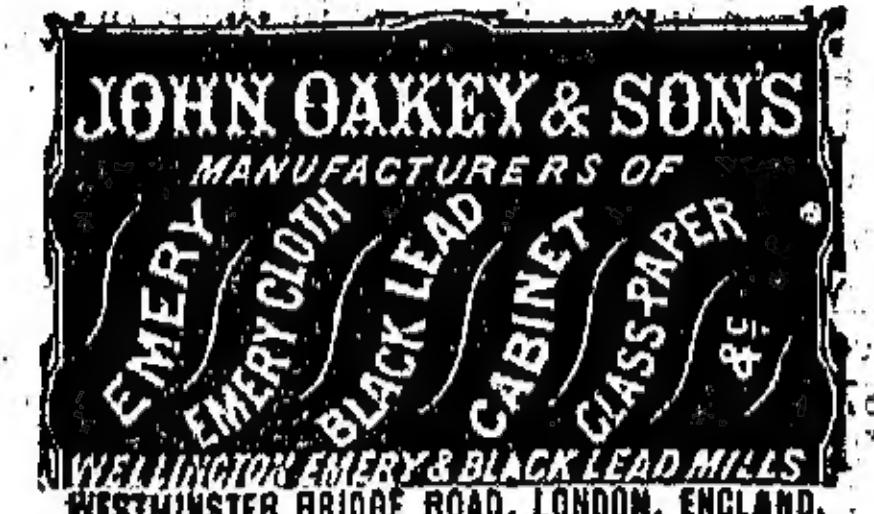
PREVENT FRICTION IN CLEANING AND INJURY TO THE KNIFE. OAKEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH SHOULD BE USED WITH THESE BOARDS.

OAKEY'S**SILVERSMITHS SOAP.**

INON-MERCURIAL; FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING SILVER, ELECTRO-PLATE, PLATE GLASS, &c. TABLETS 6d. EACH.

OAKEY'S**WELLINGTON BLACK LEAD.**

IN SOLID BLOCKS—1D., 2D., & 4D. EACH, & IN BOXES.

**ENGLISH GOODS**

(VIA SUZ CANAL)

AT CHEAPEST RATES.

D. NICHOLSON & Co.,

SILE, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER

WAREHOUSEMEN,
India, Colonial and Foreign Outfitters,

50 to 53, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD,

CORNER OF CHEAPRIDE, LONDON,

ESTABLISHED 1843.

Invite attention to their Illustrated 160-page Catalogue and Outfitting List 60 pages, sent post free, containing full particulars of every description.

Patterns Free.

Ladies' Clothing, Linens, Hosiery Gloves, Ribbons, Haberdashery, Jewellery, &c.

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements.

Household Furniture, Musical Instruments,

Ironmongery, Fire-arms,

Agricultural Implements, Cutlery,

Carriages, Saddlery and Harness,

Boots and Shoes,

Preserved Provisions,

Wines and Spirits,

Ales and Beers,

Stationery, Perfumery,

Books,

Toys, &c., &c.

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and "Gresham" Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs Wheatley & Co., Bombay, and at the Office of the Englishman Newspaper, Calcutta.

Terms—Not less than 25 per cent. to accompany indents and balances drawn for at 60 days' sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any Post Town in India and Ceylon at a uniform charge of 1s. per lb.

Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.

D. NICHOLSON & Co.,

80 to 53, St. Paul's Churchyard, and 66,

Paternoster Row, London

19th 76 1w 52t 19th 77

The Greatest Wonder of Modern Times!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Persons suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." The blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

Sir Samuel Baker, in his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," says, "I ordered the dragoon Mahomet to inform the Fakie that I was a Doctor, and that I had the best medicines at the service of the sick, with advice gratis. In a short time I had many applicants, to whom I served out a quantity of Holloway's Pills. These are most useful to an explorer, as possessing unmistakable purgative properties; they create an undoubted effect upon the patient, which satisfies him of their value."

SIMPLE, SAFE AND CERTAIN HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of all kinds. It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases, and in arresting and subduing all inflammations.

Mr. J. T. Cooper, in his account of his extraordinary travels in China, published in 1871, says—"I had with me a quantity of Holloway's Ointment. I gave some to the people, and nothing could exceed their gratitude; and, in consequence, milk, tallow, butter, and horse-feed poured in upon us until at last a tea-spoonful of Ointment was worth a fowl and any quantity of peat, and the demand became so great that I was obliged to look up the small remaining stock."

Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

28th 76 1w 52t

Intimations.

OAKEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH.
PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE PATENT KNIFE CUTTERIES, INDIA RUBBER, AND BUFF LEATHER KNIFE GUARDS. KNIVES CONSTANTLY CLEANED WITH IT HAVE A BRILLIANT POLISH EQUAL TO NEW CUTLERY. PACKETS 3D. EACH AND TINS, 10s. 6d. AND 18s. EACH.

OAKEY'S**INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS.**

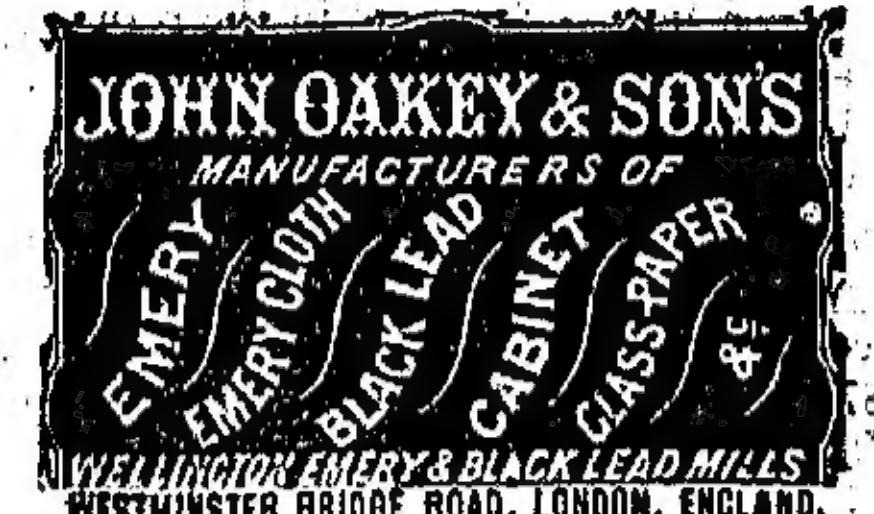
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INON-MERCURIAL; FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING SILVER, ELECTRO-PLATE, PLATE GLASS, &c. TABLETS 6d. EACH.

OAKEY'S**WELLINGTON BLACK LEAD.**

IN SOLID BLOCKS—1D., 2D., & 4D. EACH, & IN BOXES.

**J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE**

(Ex Army Med. Staff)

IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne, that the story of the Defendant, Freeman, being the Inventor was deliberately untrue; which he regretted had been sworn to. Eminent Hospital Physicians of London stated that Dr. Collis Browne was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribe it largely, and mean no other than Dr. Browne's. See Times, July 12, 1864. The public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

Remedial uses and action.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effects and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extenuately, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:

Diseases in which it is found eminently useful—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colic, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hydrocephalus, &c.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.—See Lancet, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay.—"Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To fit it fairly owe my restoration to health after eighteen months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Soles Manufacturer—

J. T. DAVENPORT, T.,
88, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.
Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., & 4s. 6d.

The Public are further cautioned, a forgery of the Government Stamp having come to the knowledge of the Board of Inland Revenue.

14th 76 1w 26t 14th 77

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.

ARE GROWN AND SUPPLIED BY

In consequence of spurious imitations of

LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,
which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have adopted A NEW LABEL, bearing their Signature, thus:

Lea & Perrins

which is placed on every bottle of WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and without which none is genuine.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester, Cross and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

11th 76 1w 62t 11th 77

11th 76

Intimations.

THE MEDICAL HALL,
37, Queen's Road, Hongkong.
ESTABLISHED 1853.
TH. KOFFER, Proprietor.
Hongkong, April 28, 1876. ja28

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Twenty-first Ordinary Half-yearly MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the CITY HALL, Victoria, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 25th January instant, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of the Accounts, and electing Auditors.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
P. A. DA COSTA,
Secretary.
Hongkong, January 2, 1877. ja25

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 11th to the 26th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
P. A. DA COSTA,
Secretary.
Hongkong, January 2, 1877. ja25

NOTICE.

ON and after the 15th of January, my Charge for Brokerage on all SHARES, will be HALF PER CENT on the Full Amount, to be Paid by the Seller only.

W. M. MORGAN,
Broker.
Hongkong, January 13, 1877. ja18

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 7, Caine Road, lately occupied by Mr PARKER
House No. 10, Albany Road, at present occupied by the Rev. R. H. KIDD.

DAVID SASOON, SONS & CO.,
Hongkong, January 10, 1877.

TO BE LET.

THE Premises at present occupied by the International Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.

For particulars, apply to
MEYER & CO.
Hongkong, December 11, 1876.

TO LET.

THE Dwelling House No. 4, Alexandra Terrace, The Bungalows Nos. 1 and 3, Old Bailey Street. The upper portion of Nos. 42 and 44, Queen's Road.

Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.
Hongkong, November 17, 1876.

Notices to Consignees

CASTLE LINE OF STEAMERS, BRAEMAR & CASTLE, FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THIS Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk, into the Godowns of Mr A. McG. HEATON, whence delivery may be obtained.

Consignees wishing to receive their Goods on the Wharf are at liberty to do so.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless notice to the contrary be given before 10 a.m. To-morrow.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining after the 23rd instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by ADAMSON, BELL & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, January 16, 1877. ja26

FROM LONDON, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. Agria, PAULSEN, Master, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk by the Undersigned into their Godowns, whence and from the Wharf or Boats delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless notice to the contrary is given before 10 a.m. To-morrow, the 17th instant.

Goods remaining undelivered after the 26th instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by SIEMSEN & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, January 16, 1877. ja26

Notices to Consignees.

GERMAN STEAMER CASSANDRA, LANGER, Master, FROM HAMBURG via SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk in the Godowns of the Undersigned, from whence delivery may be obtained.

Consignees wishing to take delivery of their Goods from the Boats alongside the Wharf are at liberty to do so.

Goods remaining in store after the 24th instant will be subject to rent.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary is given until Noon To-day.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by W. M. PUSTU & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, January 17, 1877. ja24

S. S. ESMERALDA, FROM MANILA.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per above Steamer are hereby requested to take immediate delivery of their Goods from ship's side.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored by the Undersigned at Consignees' risk and expense.

A. MAG. HEATON, Agent.

Hongkong, January 15, 1877.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSEAGERIES MARITIMES.

S. S. AVA.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. "Gange," from London, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless information is received from the Consignees, before 5 p.m. To-day, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

Goods remaining unclaimed after Friday, the 19th January, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

H. D. POUEY, Agent.

Hongkong, January 11, 1877.

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR SHANGHAI.
The Departure of the Steamship "GLENROY".

Unavoidably Postponed until MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, January 20, 1877. ja23

NOTICE TO CONSIGNNEES.

P. & O. S. N. CO.'S S. S. LOMBARDY.

CONSIGNNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel, from Bombay and Intermediate Ports, and in connection with the BOKHARA and ZAMBESI, from London, are hereby notified that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk in the Company's Godowns, at West Point, whence delivery can be obtained from this date.

Goods not delivered by the 27th instant will be subject to rent.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded by the following Steamer, unless notice to the contrary is given before Noon To-morrow.

A. MOYER, Superintendent.

Hongkong, January 20, 1877. ja27

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Eighth Ordinary Annual MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 7, Queen's Road, on TUESDAY, the 20th February next, at Three o'clock in the Afternoon, to receive a Statement of Accounts for the Year 1876, and to elect a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., General Managers, Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited.

Hongkong, January 20, 1877. ja20

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 6th to the 20th February next, both days included.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., General Managers, Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited.

Hongkong, January 20, 1877. ja20

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:

VESTA, German barque, Capt. R. Dirks.

MELCHERS & CO.

MADAME DEMORET, British barque, Captain C. H. Bassett.

GIBB, Livingston & Co.

BEETHOVEN, German barque, Captain R. Hajer.

BRIDGEPORT, British barque, Captain E. W. Clay.

ARMHOLD, Karberg & Co.

FIXING CLOUD, British barque, Captain H. Williams.

IRENE, German schooner, Captain O. Hansen.

HANS COHNIX, British barque, Captains G. W. Cochran.

MAYER & CO.

SIEMSEN & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, January 16, 1877. ja23

FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. Gleiro, PAULSEN, Master,

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo

by her are hereby informed that their Goods

are being landed and stored at their risk by

the Undersigned into their Godowns, whence

and from the Wharf or Boats delivery may

be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be sent on to

Shanghai, unless notice to the contrary is

given before 4 p.m. To-day.

Goods remaining in Godown after the

26th instant will be subject to rent.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., Agents.

S. S. Gleiro, Capt. E. Kelly.

Hongkong, January 16, 1877. ja23

To-day's Advertisements.

TREASURY BILLS.

TENDERS of SPECIE, Mexican Dollars current in this Colony, weighing 7.17, in exchange for Bills, drawn at 10 days' sight on the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, will be Received by the Treasurer until 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 24th Instant.

The Tenders to state the Total Amount required, and the amount for which each Bill should be drawn; but no Bills will be issued for sums below £1,000.

The Tenders to be in duplicate, in Sealed Covers, addressed to "The Treasurer," and endorsed "Tender for Treasury Bills."

The right to accept, or reject, any or all Tenders is reserved.

C. R. SHERVINTON, Lieut. Comdr.

Assistant Commissary General.

H. M. S. TREASURY, Commissariat Building, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, January 20, 1877. ja24

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 18, Shen-chi, Chinese gunboat, from a Cruise.

Jan. 20, Lombardy, British steamer, 1728.

W. B. Hall, Bombay Dec. 26, and Singa-

pele Jan. 12, Malls and General—F. &

O. S. N. Co.

Jan. 20, Tching Tsing, Chinese gunboat,

150, Bussard, from Ki-chi.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 18, Estepona, for Swatow.

20, Dorothia, for Cobu.

20, Auguste Reimers, for Takow.

20, Braemar Castle, for Shanghai.

20, Madame Demoret, for New York.

20, Norden, for Saigon.

CLEARED.

Killarney, for Guan.

Burra Noorful, for Singora.

Fano, for Hamburg.

China, for Shanghai.

Olympia, for Foo-how.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Lombardy, from Bombay, Messrs O.</p

ever be monopolised is, by some, said to be a mere question of time.

Reports are rife of the intended despatch of Chinese agents to England to open business houses in London and Manchester, and with the knowledge of the English language, which has been so greatly extended by aid of the Hong Kong Government and missionary schools, there is no reason why the Chinese should not ultimately succeed in establishing themselves and doing their own business in Europe. Foreign merchants say that the Chinese getting the import into their hands is the result of local circumstances, but they can never absorb the export trade. Probably not, but being excellent men of business, and with enterprise and capital, they would be very formidable competitors for a large share of it, and English merchants will have to look to competition within their own territory. Such change, however, is not likely to be made so long as the tea-producers and brokers reap the rich harvest they do from competitive prices. It better suits the tea and silk merchants and those behind them to have foreign bidding against each other, and giving prices that could not be realised in the home markets. The question of the "when," therefore, is not so difficult to determine as at first appears; it means when the present ruinous mode of doing business ceases, then the Chinese, seeing there nothing more to be got out of foreign competition, will try what they can do for themselves.

The remarks of Sir Brooke scarcely call for comment. We must all sorrowfully admit their truth, and receive the warning. If merchants cannot combine, they are assuredly not utterly powerless to prevent this "playing into the hands of the Chinese by bidding one against the other." No one ought to be able to speak with greater authority on these matters than Her Majesty's Consul at Canton, and merchants in China, if they deem their interests in the Far East worth preserving, will do well to lay these significant utterances of his to heart. Sir Brooke also again refers to the deteriorated and loaded quality of Manchester goods, particularly shirtings now manufactured. "If they could be passed off on the Chinese as all cotton and of good fabric," he says, "it might be called a gross imposition; but as the people are by no means easy to deceive, and know perfectly well the composition of a piece of goods the moment they see or handle it, it seems unaccountable why such a system should be persevered in; for, if a really good article costs more to produce, it will fetch more on sale, whilst vice versa a really bad one, unless through the ignorance of the purchaser, will fetch less; but possibly there may be some profits realised on the latter unknown to the unintiated."

REVIEW.

The Chinese Term for God.—Statement and Reply.—Hongkong, 1876.

The pamphlet before us is in many respects an extraordinary production. Generally speaking, when it is thought worth while to publish a reply to any given statement, it is understood to imply a negative,—this however is an amplification and vindication of the article to which it is quaintly called a reply. Such being the case, we are exceedingly puzzled as to the reason which has led to its publication. The *Statement* is a simple historical sketch by the esteemed Secretary of the Local Religious Tract Society Committee, of the controversy as to the proper term for "God," both among the Romanists and Protestants during the past 200 years. It appeared in the Annual Report of the Society for 1876. We can hardly imagine that its republication in pamphlet form with Dr. Budgett's remarks, is designed to give it—true and valuable as it is undoubtedly is—a wider circulation. But it may be so, and if so we apologise for our mistake. Still it is not obvious why Dr. Budgett, an American Missionary, should have gone out of his way to publish what he calls a reply to a statement appearing in the report of an English Society—it may be that it is printed at the request of a friend or friends, if so we suspect the learned Doctor will on reflection be ready to exclaim "Save me from my friends." We may note that it is dated Peking, Nov. 9, 1876, and therefore appears here almost simultaneously with its arrival in the hands of the party to whom it is specially addressed, the Secretary of the Religious Tract Society in London.

The Doctor opens in the style made famous by Tertullian, praising the learning and integrity of those who conduct the Society's affairs, and then immediately proceeds to intonate that their ability to detect "erroneous" and "partial" statements is quite eclipsed by his own notwithstanding the "large libraries" they have at hand containing full and accurate information on the subject.

arises of the present day may be equally fortunate. Dr. B. evidently feels deeply the charge of "ignorance" which Dr. Eitel has laid against his friends the Dominicans. We fear that the learning of one or two of their number cannot be taken as evidence on this point in the face of Mosheim's statement (p. 562) "the Mandican orders, especially those who professed to follow the rules of Dominic and Francis, . . . all had a strong aversion to learning," which he further shows they manifested by persecuting the learned and good on every occasion. We would recommend the readers of Dr. B.'s pages not to trust implicitly to his quotations from this valuable writer (Mosheim) but to study the context for themselves, and they will be surprised to find nothing about Shangti in the controversy beyond the mention of the word on one occasion where it is taken to mean Heaven!

Dr. B. amplifies Dr. Eitel's Bapal built into several decrees, arriving however, at the same conclusion, that the controversy was thus summarily set at rest. But here again he introduces us to another singular discovery, viz., "that the decisions of the Pope have just so much of force as they have of truth and reason in their favour." Evidently Dr. Budgett belongs to a different school of Divinity to that which at present prevails in England. We commend this discovery to the attention of Dr. Newman and others whose minds have been considerably exercised of late about certain Papal decrees. We have generally understood that the force of them stood in an inverse ratio to both their truth and reasonableness; but perhaps Dr. B. would have us accept all that do stand and have stood since the Council of Trent as true and reasonable because they do undoubtedly so stand.

The Popes, the Dominicans, and Bishop Smith, all feared paganism if Shang-ti were used; and Dr. Budgett has still the same fear, in spite of the utter absence of proof that its use after 30 years' experience has ever resulted! We suppose most of his readers will prefer an ounce of living men's experience to pounds of theory enunciated by defunct Popes or even "learned" Dominicans. We cannot understand how Dr. B. makes (p. 9) the Papal decision, that Tin-chen only be used for God, agree with the "usage" of Nestorius and Mohammedans, seeing that neither of them ever used it. But Dr. B. seems to rejoice over every one who only will not use Shang-ti; he even claims Canon McClatchie as a friend, although the learned Canon would probably denounce Dr. B.'s favourite term Tin-chen as yet another name of Baal. Dr. B. tells of some who in 1851 were ready to abandon mission work rather than use Shang-ti, but he omits to tell us how many are now to be found, who, rather than abandon their work, have contrary to their earliest convictions adopted this well-abused term; but we pardon the omission in consideration of most valuable declaration—the most important point which he reserves to the end—viz., "that the strongest reasons against the use of Shang-ti which have yet been brought forward by Protestant Missionaries"—notwithstanding "they have renewed all the charges" made by the Dominicans &c.—"have been presented by Canon McClatchie, in his two recent volumes" (Evening Prayer and Sermon at 4; Reader, The Colonial Chaplain; Preacher, The Colonial Chaplain; Preacher, The Rev. Edmund Davys; First Lesson, Isaiah, xli.; Second Lesson, Matthew, xii., from v. 22; Table Spread, No. 6, Mercer; Te Deum, No. 2, page 10; Mercer; Benedicite, No. 10; Mercer; First Hymn, "O Paradise, O Paradise," No. 234; Kyrie, Missa de Angelis; Second Hymn, "My God, and is Thy Table Spread," No. 817.)

Evening Prayer and Sermon at 4; Reader, The Colonial Chaplain; Preacher, The Colonial Chaplain; First Lesson, Isaiah, xli.; Second Lesson, Matthew, xii., from v. 22; Table Spread, No. 6, Mercer; Te Deum, No. 2, page 10; Mercer; Benedicite, No. 10; Mercer; First Hymn, "O Paradise, O Paradise," No. 234; Kyrie, Missa de Angelis; Second Hymn, "My God, and is Thy Table Spread," No. 817.

Evening Prayer and Sermon at 4; Reader, The Colonial Chaplain; Preacher, The Colonial Chaplain; First Lesson, Isaiah, xli.; Second Lesson, Matthew, xii., from v. 22; Table Spread, No. 6, Mercer; Te Deum, No. 2, page 10; Mercer; Benedicite, No. 10; Mercer; First Hymn, "O Paradise, O Paradise," No. 234; Kyrie, Missa de Angelis; Second Hymn, "My God, and is Thy Table Spread," No. 817.

We hardly fancy that Dr. B. meant his letter to be understood as supporting Dr. Eitel's statement, but we cannot read it in any other light. However, as this is the first pamphlet that has appeared in the present stage of the discussion, and we fear that it may not be the last, we would seriously commend to all parties the following pregnant remarks from Abbé Hu's *Christianity in China*, vol. II, p. 230: "Such was the commencement of disagreements which afterwards proved more fatal to the prosperity of the missions, than the most violent persecutions ever raised by the mandarins. Profuse dissertations and numerous pamphlets on the subject were scattered about everywhere; but instead of bringing out the truth, they served but to envelop it in still thicker obscurity." We only trust that this may not again be the state of affairs, but if it should be, we hope that the next pamphlet it falls to our lot to review may have better claims than the above-named on our time and attention.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

SMALL-POX. we hear, continues to be very prevalent in the Colony among the Chinese, although fatal cases are fortunately few. Measles and disease of the throat are also still somewhat rife.

A FIRE of some magnitude took place on the afternoon of the 15th instant, at a place called Chun Chuen, a considerable town in the Shuntak district, whereby over one hundred houses were destroyed. The fire originated in a paper manufactory, and was not subdued till midnight.

We wonder what the weather prophet would say to the temperature of to-day. Though a beautiful clear day, the heat was rather uncomfortably unseasonable, and this too on a day when it should be the coldest, if the Chinese almanac were to be believed, this being the day described as the "Great Cold." The native prognostication not having been realized, we have heard several Chinese say that it was a bad omen for the harvests.

THERE was not much wind to-day for the yacht race, but the boats sailed the course, the result being that *Nestor* won the "American Cup" with half an hour in hand; *Naomi* beating *Wore* for second place by about a minute. *Dido* was not timed. In a sailing race for a few boats Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co.'s boat was

awake that this is the very line of thought which has led thousands on the Continent of Europe to abandon the Church of Rome for hopeless infidelity? A.D.D. should surely know that every question must be judged on its own merits and not from its fortuitous association with other and distasteful matters.

As "the Jesuits have never been accused of want of learning" let us hope that *Nestor*,

The Cricket Match, Officers of the Army and Navy v. Club, was continued to-day, and resulted in a drawn match, although there had been time to finish the game. There is little doubt but the Club would have won. The weather was rather warm for running, but notwithstanding there was some excellent play; and the music from the Band of H.M.S. *Audacious* increased the pleasure of the afternoon. The fielding of the Club was remarkably good. The following are the scores made, by which it will be seen that Messrs. Handley, Hynes, Alford, Taylor, and de Russet made some excellent running.

ARMY AND NAVY.

	1st Innings.	2nd Innings.
C. B. Griffiths.....	3	not out 4
E. Ryder.....	29	not out 9
G. Gibbons.....	1	did not bat
O. Baxter.....	1	4
A. Lingham.....	7	5
C. H. Farmer.....	2	11
R. S. F. Walker	4	0
F. O. Pike.....	14	did not bat
Major Budgen.....	5	5
T. J. Kernaghan..	2	0
J. Hinde	7	1
Byes.....	14	6
Total.....	89	46
CLUB.		
A. P. Handley.....	0	54
H. E. Russet.....	3	24
J. W. Hynes.....	0	33
E. H. Taylor.....	25	29
A. K. Travers.....	8	2
W. H. Darby.....	3	2
J. G. V. Shaw	2	0
D. B. Grant.....	1	0
G. F. Nunn.....	0	0
R. Alford.....	35	4
D. C. Travers	1	8
Byes & Leg Byes..	12	24
Total.....	185	86

The following is the order of Service at St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, 3rd Sunday after Epiphany, 21st January, 1877:

Morning Prayer, Sermon and Holy Communion, at 11.—Reader, The Colonial Chaplain; Preacher, The Rev. Edmund Davys; First Lesson, Isaiah, xli.; Second Lesson, Matthew, xii., from v. 22; Table Spread, No. 6, Mercer; Benedicite, No. 10; Merter; First Hymn, "O Paradise, O Paradise," No. 234; Kyrie, Missa de Angelis; Second Hymn, "My God, and is Thy Table Spread," No. 817.

Evening Prayer and Sermon at 4.—Reader, The Colonial Chaplain; Preacher, The Colonial Chaplain; First Lesson, Isaiah, xli.; Second Lesson, Matthew, xii., from v. 22; Table Spread, No. 6, Mercer; Te Deum, No. 2, page 10; Merter; Benedicite, No. 10; Merter; First Hymn, "O Paradise, O Paradise," No. 234; Kyrie, Missa de Angelis; Second Hymn, "My God, and is Thy Table Spread," No. 817.

Evening Prayer and Sermon at 4.—Reader, The Colonial Chaplain; Preacher, The Colonial Chaplain; First Lesson, Isaiah, xli.; Second Lesson, Matthew, xii., from v. 22; Table Spread, No. 6, Mercer; Te Deum, No. 2, page 10; Merter; Benedicite, No. 10; Merter; First Hymn, "O Paradise, O Paradise," No. 234; Kyrie, Missa de Angelis; Second Hymn, "My God, and is Thy Table Spread," No. 817.

Leong Atang and another, blacksmiths, were charged with fighting in a house. A policeman was called in and he took both defendants into custody, the first shoving a cut on the head. The 1st defendant said the 2nd defendant owed him some money, and when he was called upon to pay, the 2nd struck him with a piece of firewood, cutting his head. He was paring his nails at the time, but he did not use the knife against the 2nd defendant. The 2nd defendant said he owed some money to the 1st defendant's uncle and the 1st defendant asked him for payment, which he naturally refused to make. They then had a quarrel. Fine \$5 and \$1 respectively.

BOATS IN SHORE. A boatman was charged with having his boat at the wharf near the City Hall after dark. Fined \$2.

SQUARING UP ACCOUNTS.

Leong Atang and another, blacksmiths, were charged with fighting in a house. A policeman was called in and he took both defendants into custody, the first shoving a cut on the head. The 1st defendant said the 2nd defendant owed him some money, and when he was called upon to pay, the 2nd struck him with a piece of firewood, cutting his head. He was paring his nails at the time, but he did not use the knife against the 2nd defendant. The 2nd defendant said he owed some money to the 1st defendant's uncle and the 1st defendant asked him for payment, which he naturally refused to make. They then had a quarrel. Fine \$5 and \$1 respectively.

FOND OF PICTURES.

Chow Pak On, a lad of 14, an apprentice tinker, was charged with stealing a picture from a woman who was selling pictures.

The defendant was observed doing this and was consequently marched to the station.

The Magistrate sent him to 48 hours

solitary confinement and ordered him to

doffing on the breach, five strokes.

BAD COINS.

Li Ayat, a coolie, was charged with passing two counterfeit coins to two shopkeepers. He was sent to six months' hard labour for each offence.

SUPREME COURT.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

(Before His Lordship Chief Justice Sir JOHN SWALE)

20th January, 1877.

Browne & Another v. Alabor & Another, \$12,507.92

The following are the Special Jurors:

Meare A. Newbold, H. Hopplis, B. Cope,

H. L. Dalrymple, C. Kahn, T. G. Williamson, and N. D. Sasecon.

The Attorney-General now addressed the Court on behalf of the defendants. He said the case had been put before the Court

as an ordinary case between agent and principal, but he would submit that it was

not one of that character and that the

arrangements were quite different to an

ordinary case. For that purpose he would

refer to the contract. The plaintiffs and

defendants were only links in the chain

of dealing between the grower of the rice

and the consumer of the rice.

There were immeasurable contracts between

the parties of the first part and the con-

sumers. These contracts extended all over

the world, after they had left the port

of export. Merchants had therefore chang-

ed the form of their order, and on this

basis a very large business was transacted.

It was a limited order, i.e. the agent w

t limited to a certain amount in the price

to be paid for the goods so ordered. This

applied to all staples of export produce.

The duty of the agent was to ascertain

precisely at what rate he could purchase

the rice at the port of loading.

He then had to sell the rice at a profit

to the consumer, and the profit was to be

shared between the agent and the con-

sumer.

It was a very common arrangement

Portfolio.

PET'S PUNISHMENT.

Oh if my love offended me,
And we had words together,
To show her I would master be,
I'd whip her with a feather!
If then she, like a naughty girl,
Would tyranny declare it,
I'd give my pot a cross of pearl,
And make her always bear it.
But still she tried to sulk and sigh
And threw away my posies,
I'd catch my darling on the fly,
And smother her with roses.
But should she clinch her dimpled
fists,
Or contradict her betters,
I'd manacle her tiny wrists
With dainty golden fetters.
And if she dared her lips to pout—
Like many port young misses—
I'd wind my arm her waist about,
And punish her with kisses.

THE JOY OF INCOMPLETENESS.

If all our lives were one broad glads
Of sunlight; clear, unclouded;
If all our path were smooth and fair,
By no soft gloom enshrouded;
If all life's flowers were fully blown
Without the sweet unfolding,
And happiness were rudely thrown—
Our hands too weak for holding—
Should we not miss the twilight hours,
The gentle haze and sadness; [etc.,
Should we not long for storms and snow—
To break the constant gladness?
If none were sick and none were sad,
What service could we render;
I think if we were always glad,
We scarcely could be tender.
Did our beloved never need
Our patient ministrations,
Earth would grow cold and miss indeed
Its sweetest consolation:
If sorrow never claimed our heart,
And every wish were granted,
Patiency would die, and hope depart—
Life would be disenchanted.
And yet in heaven is no more night,
In heaven is no more sorrow—
Such unimagin'd new delight
Fresh grace from pain will borrow—
As the poor seed that underground
Seeks its true life above it,
Not knowing what will there be found
When sunbeams kiss and love it,
So we in darkness upward grow—
And look and long for heaven,
But cannot picture it below—
Till more of light be given.
—J. Barnes.

We might enjoy much peace if we would not busy ourselves with the words and deeds of other men with things which appertain nothing to our charge.—A Kempis.

BUSINESS principles, or the principles of commercial justice, are the principles of supreme selfishness. They have been established by selfish men for selfish purposes, without even the pretence of conformity to the law of love. Upon these principles it is neither demanded nor expected, that any one should seek another's wealth, but that every one should take care of himself; purchase as low and sell as high as he can; take advantage of the state of the market, the scarcity of the articles in which he deals, and in short to do the work of such projects to promote the interest of self. Can a man love God supremely and his neighbor as himself, who daily and habitually transacts business upon the principles of commercial justice, founded as they are in that which is the direct opposite of the requirement of God. Every day engaged in business transactions, the sum and substance, the aggregate and the detail of which, are designed to promote self-interest, that do not even pretend to aim at the promotion of the interest of others, to sell in the beginning, the middle, and the end of the whole matter.

SCIENCE AND SENTIMENT.—There is no question that the current of popular interest is moving very strongly in a scientific direction. Scientific books have a large and increasing sale, and are crowding hard on essays and works of fiction. Scientific lectures are popular and in constant demand. Scientific studies are elbowing the classics aside in our colleges, and very large sums of money are now given every year to endow sciænætæ professors, and build observatories, and provide scientific apparatus for institutions of learning. Theovation which an English savant has recently received in this country, shows the growing interest our people take in the special lines of research in which he won distinction; while the movement for the endowment of research in England proves how powerful the scientific interest is there. But however true and important the teachings of science may be, they do not embrace all truth, and they are certainly no more important, to say the least, than many of the truths they ignore. For man is a vital force, and not a scientific entity and human life is a thing of thoughts and feelings and imaginations and dreams over which science can possibly have very little control. Feeling has more to do with every life than fact. We are creatures of sentiment rather than sense, and over the interior realm of desires, motives, hope, faith, love, and worship, science has no power. Knowledge is useful just in proportion to activity of the mind and intensity of the feeling that vitalizes and uses it. Out of the heart are the issues of life. A fine and noble character requires for its upbuilding the moral and spiritual elements, the faith in invisible realities, the vision of divine things, the love of goodness, and upreac to possess it, which science ignores or treats in cold and hollow mockery. The truly beautiful and helpful and holy life flows ever and only from spiritual sources, even though its fountain springs may be hidden from the eye. The make-believe religion of science satisfies nobody; it lacks the creative impulse and inspiring enthusiasm from which everything noble and magnanimous comes. Statistics will not take the place of sympathies in human experience. No fine theory or an evolving world will give rest to a weary or comfort to a sorrowing heart. Geologic formations, studded with fossils cannot take the place of the Testaments in the ordering of life; and no discovered or discoverable ge can be the God of an awakened soul. The best elements of human life find their aliment in the spiritual atmosphere of religion through which the divinest influences operate as the sunbeams play through the vibrating ether. And there is no danger of our having too much science so long as we keep the great sentiments of the heart alive and active; but science without sentiment is jaded, and as fruitless as dead flesh.—Christian at Work.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

(Continued from Yesterday.)

We had brought fish, beef, and mutton from England, which we hung up on one of the masts, and it was soon as hard as a brick and perfectly preserved. We also brought some sheep from England, and they were killed from time to time. When we arrived in Discovery Bay, as we called it, six of them were alive, but on being landed they were worried by the dogs and had to be slaughtered. During the winter, the men had to fetch ice from a berg about half a mile distant from the ship, in order to melt it for fresh water. This used to be brought in sledges. The sun returned on the last day in February. From November till February, with the exception of the starlight, and occasionally moonlight, we were in darkness. It used not to be dense by any means, but at the same time you could easily pass a friend without knowing him. On the day the sun was to rise we had calculated that it would be about twelve o'clock and all hands ascended the hills to see him rising. This sight was, however, prevented by the mists and fog. We did not see the sun for several days after. Near the end of March a sledge, with two officers and two men, arrived from the Alert, the mercury standing at minus 40 deg. Fahrenheit, after having had a journey of six days. They had started to come to us some time before, but were obliged to return on account of Petersen, the Dane, being severely frost-bitten. They took him back just alive, and he died some time afterwards. Directly they returned to the Discovery preparations began to be made for sledging; the sledges were taken out, and men told off for different parties. Two officers and three men, with a dog-sledge, set out to cross Robson Channel to Hall's Rest, the winter quarters of the Polar. To report on the stores left there by that ship, which had been placed at our disposal by the United States Government. They returned in four or five days, reporting that they had found biscuit, pemmican, preserved meat, molasses, and some other things; they lived in a wooden observatory that they had erected there. It took them more than half a day to get the snow off the building. Captain Hall's grave looked quite fresh; a head-board, made from the door of a cabin, with an inscription upon it, had been put up to mark the spot. Erno, the dog-driver, was one of the party, and he, having been on the Polar a couple of years before, could explain everything. Shortly after this, Mr Beaumont, the First Lieutenant, and Surgeon Coppingher, each of them with an eight-man sledge—that is, seven men besides themselves—started for the Alert, in order to pick up the other sledges which had wintered with the Alert, in which they intended to cross Robson Channel, for the exploration of North Greenland. We subsequently heard that they took twelve days to reach the Alert, proceeding along the ice-foot and over the floes. The ice-foot is that which extends about eight feet from the shore. It affords more facility for travelling than that which is farther from the land. Two days after this another party, consisting of a twelve-man sledge and an eight-man sledge, with two officers, left for the exploration of Lady Franklin Sound. The Captain accompanied this party in the eight-man sledge, and returned after a week. At that time there were twenty-four men up north sledging, twenty more at Lady Franklin Sound, and the Captain, with a few officers and men, were with the ship. After about a fortnight the twelve-man sledge, which had gone merely as an aid conveying provisions for the other, returned to the ship, the sledge having sustained some damage. One of the marines had been severely frostbitten in the heel, and he had to be brought the whole way in the sledge. The other sledge returned after a total absence of nearly four weeks, having established the fact that Lady Franklin Strait—so-called by the Americans—was a sound or fjord, about sixty miles in length. They saw three or four glaciers on their way, and a hill about 3000 ft. high. Captain Beaumont's party states that they saw no land to the north, but this was in a different direction. In that latitude Mr Beaumont found traces of hares, but there was no living being. We reached Port Lively, in the Island of Disco, on Sept. 25, about six o'clock in the evening, and found that the Pandora had left five days before. Some letters awaited some of the officers, which had been brought from Copenhagen by Danish brig. Here the Alert took in thirty tons of coal, and stayed from Monday to the following Thursday, when we left about seven o'clock a.m. While in our winter quarters we sent out some shooting parties of officers, who used to find good sport in musk oxen, bears, and brent geese. The vessel had received no injuries worth mentioning. About a week before we left winter quarters we found in a ravine, about four miles from the ship, a vein of coal, very much like the best Welsh coal 25 ft. thick. We also caught with a net some excellent salmon and trout. The naturalist collected about fifty specimens of plants in the neighbourhood. The vegetation is very scanty; but on the slopes, which are watered by melting snow, you might see a good deal of red and green moss, dwarf willows, a few inches high, are also to be found there, and saxifrage and scrubby grass, but that appears mostly to be brown and dead."

"I should say," said Dr Duchesne, with professional caution, "that if no bad symptoms supervene—(he made here a half-habitual, but wholly ineffectual dive for Jack's pulse), you might go in a week."

"I must go now!"

Dr Duchesne bent over his patient. He was a quiet as well as a patiently observing man, and he saw something in Jack's face that no one else had detected. Seeing this he said, "You can go now—at a great risk—the risk of your life."

"I will take it!" said Mr Hamlin, promptly. "I've been playin' agin odds; I added, with a faint but audacious smile, "for the last six months, and it's no time to draw out now. Go on, tell Pete to pack up and get me ready."

"Where are you going?" asked the doctor, quietly, still gazing at his patient.

"To—blank!" said Mr Hamlin, impulsively. Then, recognizing the fact that, in view of his having travelling companions, some more definite and practicable locality was necessary, he paused a moment, and said, "To the Mission of San Antonio!"

"Very well," said the doctor, gravely.

"Strange to say, whether from the doctor's meditation, or from the stimulus of some reserved vitality hitherto unsuspected, Mr Hamlin, from that moment rallied. The preparations for his departure were quickly made, and in a few hours he was ready for the road. "I don't want to have anybody callin' around me," he said in depreciation of any leave-taking. "I leave the board; they can go on with the game."

Notwithstanding, as he increased his distance from One Horse Gulch, his spirits seemed to rise, and by the time they had reached San Antonio had recovered his old audacity and dash of manner, and raised the highest hopes in the breast of every body—but his doctors. Yet that gentleman, after a careful examination of his patient one night said privately to Pete, "I think this exaltation will last about three days longer. I am going to San Francisco. At the end of that time I shall return—unless you telegraph to me before that." He parted gaily from his patient, and seriously from everybody else. Before he left he sought out Padre Felipe. "I have patient here, in a critical condition," said Father Felipe.

Father Felipe looked at Dr Duchesne. The doctor's well-earned professional fame had penetrated even San Antonio; the doctor's insight and intelligence were visible in his manner, and touched the Jesuit instantly. "It is a strange case, my son, a sad case," he said, thoughtfully. "I will see."

He did. The next day, under the directions of Father Felipe, Mr Hamlin was removed to the Rancho of the Blessed Fisherman.

When Dr Duchesne returned he said to Mr Hamlin:

"Have you any objections to my sending for Dr Mackintosh—a devilish clever fellow?"

And Mr Hamlin had none. And so, after a private telegram, Dr Mackintosh arrived, and for three or four hours the two doctors talked in an apparently unintelligible language, chiefly about a person whom Mr Hamlin was satisfied did not exist. And when Dr Mackintosh left, Dr Duchesne, after a short conversation with him on their way to the stage-office, drew him a chair beside Mr Hamlin's bed.

"Jack!"

"Yes, sir."

"Have you got everything fixed—all right?"

"Yes, sir."

"Jack!"

"Yes, sir."

"You've made Pete very happy this morning."

Jack looked up at Dr Duchesne's critical face, and the Doctor went on gravely.

"Confessing religion to him—saying you believed as he did?"

A faint laugh glimmered in the dark hollows of Jack's eyes.

"The old man," he said explanatory, "has been preachin' mighty heavy at me even since t'other doctor came, and I reckoned it might please him to allow that everything he said was so. You see the old man's bin right soft on me, and between us, Doctor, I ain't much to give him in exchange. It's no square game!"

"Then you believe you're going to die?" said the Doctor gravely.

"I reckon."

"And you have no directions to give me?"

"There's a blank hound at Sacramento—Jim Briggs, who borrowed and never gave back my silver-mounted Derringers; blank him! that I reckoned to give you! Tell him he'd better give them up or I'll—"

"Jack," interrupted Dr Duchesne with infinite gentleness, laying his hand on the invalid's arm, "you must not think of me."

Jack pressed his friend's hand.

"There's my diamond pin up the spent at Wingate, and the money gone to Lawyer Maxwell to pay witnesses for that black old fool Gabriel. And then when Gabriel and me was escapin' I happened to strike the very man, Perkins, who was Gabriel's principal witness, and he was dead broke, and I had to give him my solitaire ring to help him get away and be on hand for Gabriel. And Olly's got my gold specimen to be made into a ring for that old she-tiget—Gabriel's woman."

"That Madame Dovages. And my watch—who in blank has got my watch?" said Mr Hamlin reflectively.

"Never mind those things, Jack. Have you any word to send—to anybody?"

"No."

There was a long pause. In the stillness the ticking of a clock on the mantel became audible. Then there was a laugh in the ante-room, where a professional brother of Jack's had been waiting slightly under the influence of grief and liquor.

"Scoty's ought to know better—that to kick up a row in a decent woman's house," whispered Jack feintly. "Tell him to dry up, black him or I'll—"

But his voice was failing him, and the sentence remained incomplete.

"Doc!" (after a long effort.)

"Jack."

"Don't—let—on to Pete—I fooled him."

"No, Jack."

They were both still for several minutes. And then Dr Duchesne softly released his hand and said that of his patient white and thin, upon the coverlid before him. Then he rose gently and opened the door of the anteroom. Two or three eager faces gazed

fronted him. "Pete" he said gravely, "I want Pete—no one else."

The old negro entered with a trembling step. And then catching sight of the white face on the pillow, he uttered one cry—a cry replete with all the hysterical pathos of his race, and ran and dropped on his knees beside it! And then, the black and the white face were near together and both were wet with tears.

Dr Duchesne stepped forward and would have laid his hand gently upon the old servant's shoulder. But he stopped, for suddenly both of the black hands were lifted wildly in the air and the black face with rapt eyeballs turned toward the ceiling as if they had caught sight of the steadfast blade beyond. Perhaps they had.

Heaven gave to women the peculiar grace to laugh, to weep, and wean the human race.

She can make butter and scold the maid; she can sing Moore's melodies, and play her own fiddle and caps. She cannot make rum, nor gin, nor whiskey; but she is a good judge of all three from long experience in tasting them. What shall we say for her, with all her perfections and imperfections?" There was no bidding at all. Then the auctioneer was angry, and threatened to take the lot home. The company in general sustained this threat with compunctions; but one Meares conceived hopes, and asked modestly whether an exchange could not be made. "I have here," said he, "a Newfoundland dog; a beauty. He can fetch and carry; and if you fall in the water, drunk or sober, he'll pull you out." Thompson approved the dog, but objected to give a Christian in even exchange for a quadruped. Each species has a prejudice in its own favour; owing to which the company backed him. So at last Meares agreed to give the dog and twenty shillings to boot.—*Mr Charles Readie, in the Belgrave Magazine.*

PRACTICAL SPIRITUALISM.

(Singapore.)

There was a man named Tseau-p'u Yü-sang, who lived at Chao-hien, in Hui-yang-chow, and who was a very dutiful son. He was a carver, or engraver, in stone, earthware, brass and bamboo, and had acquired much reputation in his art. He lived principally at a temple at Tsing-kiang called the Po-i-nan, and was greatly devoted to the temple oracle. This oracle, Python, was very clever, but generally failed when any important questions were asked. In everything else, however, he was ready enough with answers; and Mr Tseau invariably consulted him respecting any business. He was about to undertake a few days ago the state of the ice near the entrance to the harbour. Two or three days after this Mr Beaumont's party came up with the Alert. They had been drifting to the west, and had great difficulty in making their way back. This was on Aug. 14. When they got back next day they came on board the Discovery, and having prepared for sea, were then attempted to leave the harbour, but were delayed for a few days by the state of the ice. We finally got out on Sunday, Aug. 28, and returned homeward. It might be as well at this point to mention some geographical facts. Mr Aldrich traced the coast-line for about 200 miles to the westward. The most northerly point he attained was a latitude of 83 deg. 20 min. in a longitude of 84 deg. 56 min. W. On our way down we made a very good run the first day, but were afterwards much obstructed by the ice for a few weeks—some days travelling three or four miles, other days not being able to move. It was a long time before we got past Hayes Sound. We then despaired of being able to get down this year at all; the frost was going down and the ice forming around the ship, and again we had to force our way by ramming—that is, sending the ship at full steam against the barrier. One or twice we had to leave all the ship's company out on the ice, and blast it away, so as to make a passage for her. At last we got into open water, and reached Cape Isabella. I should have stated that Mr Beaumont was out with his party (eastward) 131 days from the ship. He went to 82 deg. 20 min. of latitude and 52 deg. W. longitude. His observations were directed to the nature of the country, which he found out by numerous fords. He saw land to the northward, probably latitude 83 deg. Captain Beaumont's party states that they saw no land to the north, but this was in a different direction. In that latitude Mr Beaumont found traces of hares, but there was no living being. We reached Port Lively, in the Island of Disco, on Sept. 25, about six o'clock in the evening, and found that the Pandora had left five days before. Some letters awaited some of the officers, which had been brought from Copenhagen by Danish brig. Here the Alert took in thirty tons of coal, and stayed from Monday to the following Thursday, when we left about seven o'clock a.m. While in our winter quarters we sent out some shooting parties of officers, who used to find good sport in musk oxen, bears, and brent geese. The vessel had received no injuries worth mentioning. About a week before we left winter quarters we found in a ravine, about four miles from the ship, a vein of coal, very much like the best Welsh coal 25 ft. thick. We also caught with a net some excellent salmon and trout. The naturalist collected about fifty specimens of plants in the neighbourhood. The vegetation is very scanty; but on the slopes, which are watered by melting snow, you might see a good deal of red and green moss, dwarf willows, a few inches high, are also to be found there, and saxifrage and scrubby grass, but that appears mostly to be brown and dead."

To the tenacity of old traditions I ascribe a prevalent notion, in ruder parts of this country, that an Englishman and his wife can divorce themselves under certain conditions. It dates, I apprehend, from a time when marriage was a partnership at will, and the Roman theory that marriage is not a sacrament, but half a sacrament; were alike unknown to a primitive people. My note-book contains numerous examples, I select one with a bit of colour, which was published at the date when it occurred. Joseph Thompson rented a farm of forty acres in a village three miles from Carlisle. In 1829 he married a spruce, lively girl twenty-two years of age. They had many disputes, and no children. So after three years they agreed to part. The bellman was sent round the village to announce that Joseph Thompson would sell Mary Anne Thompson by auction on April 5, 1832, at noon precisely. At the appointed hour Joseph Thompson stood on a table, and his wife a little below him on an oak chair, with a halter of straw arond her neck. He put her up for sale in terms that a bystander thought it worth while to take down on the spot. "Gentlemen, I have to offer to your notice my wife, Mary Anne Thompson, otherwise Williams. It is her wish as well as mine to part for ever; and will be sold without referce to the highest bidder. Gentlemen, the lot now offered for competition has been to me a bosom serpent. I took it for my comfort and the good of my house; but it became my tormentor, a domestic curse, a night invasion, and a daily devil. The Lord deliver us from tormenting wives, and troublesome widows." Gentlemen, avoid them as you would a red dog, a tearing lion, a leashed

POSTAL RATES.

[Subjoined we give the postal rates now in force for transmission of correspondence to all parts of the world. Detailed rules affecting the transmission of packets, parcels, &c., will be found annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices.]

HONGKONG RATES OF POSTAGE.

(Revised Sept. 1st, 1876.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per four ounces, unless otherwise stated.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, treble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together nor, one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except book-like Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, in the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

(Br.) means By British Packet; (Fr.) by French Packet; (U.S.) by United States Packet. D. P. means Double Postage; C. P., cannot be paid; O. S., cannot be sent; L. at Letter Rate. N. R. No Registration.

LOCAL AND TOWN POSTAGE.

	Letters.	Registration.	Newspaper.	Books & Prints.	Per oz.
Within any Town or Settlement, or between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, in either direction.	2	8	2	2	
Between any other two, of the following places (through a British Office) viz.—Hongkong, Macao, Ports of China and Japan, Bangkok, Saigon, and the Philippines, by Private Ship.	4	8	2	2	
Between the above by Contract Mail.	8	8	2	4	

RATES BY PRIVATE STEAMERS.

To the United Kingdom, see Table given below. To all other places (to which the vessel is going) the Rates, which must be prepaid, except when the address is to India, are, &c.

*See Tables below.

INDIA.—By Indian Mail prepayment is optional. Short paid letters are treated as wholly unpaid. By Private Ship correspondence cannot be prepaid. By British and French Packet prepayment is compulsory. Letters cannot be prepaid through to India by every French Packet, but only by each alternate one. By the others they are Paid to Galle only, and should be so marked, going on from Galle as unpaid.

Straits, U. S. Packet, Australia, &c., E. Africa, St. Helena, Ascension.

LETTERS.—United States (U. S.), Singapore, Penang, India, Ceylon, Aden, 8 cents.

Except India, Ceylon, and Aden, by French Packet, 12 cents.

Batavia, 12; Saigon and Pondicherry, (Fr.) 12; New Caledonia, Tunis, Tangiers, (Fr.) 32.

Egypt, (Br.) 12, (Fr.) 24.

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Zanzibar (N. R.), Natal, Cape, St. Helena, Ascension, Mauritius, 24.

REGISTRATION, 8 cents, except Straits, Batavia, India, Aden, Egypt (Br.), Australia, &c., 12; Saigon, Pondicherry, Egypt (Fr.), double postage.

NEWSPAPERS (To all the above places) 2 cents.

BOOKS AND PATTERNS, 6 cents, except W. Africa, 8. To French Offices cannot be paid.

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Zanzibar, 1, 2 oz.; 2 cents; 2 oz., 4 cents; Every 4 oz., 8 cents.

The United Kingdom.

Superscription.	Letters.	Registration.	Newspaper.	Books & Patterns.
via	Letters.	Registration.	Newspaper.	Books & Patterns.
	1 oz.	2 oz.	Every 4 oz.	
Brindisi (Br.)	28	4	8	12
Marsella (Fr.)	24	4	2	8
Southampton (B.C.)	12	2	4	8
By Priv. Steamer	12	2	4	8
" via Brindisi	22	4	4	8

Registration Fee, 8 cents.

Continent, &c. of Europe.	Letters.	Registration.	Newspaper.	Books,	Patterns.
Austria, Germany, Hungary, (Br.) via Brindisi, 18	12	4	10		
(Br.) via Trieste, 22	12	4	14		
(Fr.) Marles, 36	D.P.	O.P.	O.P.		
Belgium, Denmark, Faroe Is., Heligoland, Holland, Iceland, Roumania, Servia, Switzerland, (Br.) via Brindisi, 18	12	4	10		
(Br.) via Trieste, 24	12	6	14		
(Fr.) Marles, 36	D.P.	O.P.	O.P.		
Italy, (Br.) via Brindisi, 18	12	2	6	6	6
(Fr.) via Brindisi, 36	D.P.	O.P.	O.P.		
Spain, Via Gibraltar, 24	None	4	1		
" Brindisi, 36	D.P.	O.P.	O.P.		
" Marsella, 36	D.P.	O.P.	O.P.		
France and Algeria, 24	D.P.	O.P.	O.P.		
Italy, (Br.) via Brindisi, 18	12	2	6	6	6
(Fr.) via Brindisi, 36	D.P.	O.P.	O.P.		
Portugal & Azores, Via Gibraltar, 24	None	4	1		
" Brindisi, 36	D.P.	O.P.	O.P.		
" Marsella, 36	D.P.	O.P.	O.P.		
Southampton, 28	18	8	6	12	12
Gibraltar, (Br.) via Brindisi, 24	None	O.P.	O.P.		
Turkey, British Office, 24	8	2	16	16	16
Austrian Office, 24	12	4	16	16	16
French Office, 24	D.P.	2	O.P.		
Greece, 24	None	O.P.	O.P.		
Wales, (Br.) 8	8	8	8	8	8

But a book-packet may not contain any

W. Africa, Islands of the Atlantic, (except St. Helena and Ascension), North Central, South America, and Hawaii.

Falkland Islands, Lagos, Gold Coast, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Gambia, Cape Verde Islands, Azores, Bermuda.

Via Brindisi or Marseilles. Via Son-

gham, 38 34

Letters, 16 16

Registration, 6 6

Newspapers, 6 6

Books and Patterns, 18 12

United States (via Europe), Canada, and Madras Islands, Canada, Vancouver's Island, Prince Edward's Island, Newfoundland, and Nova Scotia.

W. Indies, Buenos Ayres, Costa Rica, Curacao, Guadaloupe, Guatemala, Grey Town, Haiti, Honduras, La Guayra, Mexico, Monte Video, New Granada, Panama, Paraguay, Porto Rico, Surinam, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

Letters, 50 46

Newspapers, 6 6

Books and Patterns, 18 None

Registration, None

except to Curacao, 16

Honduras, and Brit. West Indies, 16

Bolivia, Chili, Ecuador, and Peru:

Letters, 62 58

Newspapers, 6 6

Books and Patterns, 20 14

Registration, None

Brazil:

Letters, 48 44

Registration, 16 16

Newspapers, 6 6

Books and Patterns, 18 12

Honolulu, and Hawaii:

Letters, 64 30

Registration, None

Newspapers, 8 8

Books and Patterns, 18 12

Any publication fulfilling the conditions hereafter named can pass as a newspaper.

The conditions are as follows:

1st. The publication must consist wholly or in great part of political or other news, or of articles relating thereto, or to other current topics, with or without advertisements.

2nd. It must be published in numbers at intervals of not more than 31 days, and must be printed on a sheet, or sheets unprinted.

3rd. The full title and date of publication must be printed at the top of the first page, and the whole or part of the title and the date of publication at the top of every subsequent page; and this regulation applies to Tables of Contents and Indices.

4th. A supplement must consist wholly or in great part of matter like that of a newspaper, or of advertisements, printed on a sheet of sheets, or a piece of pieces of paper, unprinted; or wholly or in part of engravings, prints, or lithographs illustrating articles in the newspaper.

The supplement must in every case be published with the newspaper, and must have the title and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of every page; or, if it consists of engravings, prints, or lithographs, at the top of every sheet or side.

A packet containing two or more newspapers is not chargeable with a higher rate of postage than would be chargeable on a book packet of the same weight.

A newspaper posted unpaid, or a packet of newspapers posted either unpaid or insufficiently paid, is treated as an unpaid or insufficiently paid book packet of the same weight.

The postage must be prepaid either by an adhesive stamp, or by the use of a stamped wrapper.

No newspaper can now be sent through the post a second time for the original postage. For each transmission a fresh postage is required.

Every newspaper must be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of easy removal for examination. If this rule be infringed the newspaper is treated as a letter.

Every newspaper must be so folded, as to admit of the title being inscribed.

A newspaper or packet of newspapers which contains any enclosure except supplements is charged as a letter, unless the enclosure be such, as might be sent at the book rate of postage, and the entire packet be sufficiently prepaid as a book packet, in which case it is allowed to pass.

A newspaper which has any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written in it or upon its cover, is charged as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter.

No packet of newspapers may be above 8 lbs. in weight, nor above two feet in length, one foot in width, nor one in depth.

A book-packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications (including printed or lithographed letters), photographs (when not on glass or in cases containing glass or any like substance), drawings, prints, or maps, and any quantity of paper, or any other substance in ordinary use for writing or printing upon; and the books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed, written, engraved, lithographed, or plain, or any mixture of these. Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, &c., or of a portion thereof, is allowed, whether such binding, &c., be loose or attached; as also rollers in the case of prints or maps, markers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of books, pens or pencils in the case of pocket-books, &c., and, in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of such articles, or usually appertains thereto, but the binding, rollers, &c., must not be sent as a separate packet.

Circumstances, i.e., letters which are intended for transmission in identical terms to several persons, and the whole or the greater part of which is printed, engraved, or lithographed, may also be sent by book post.

Arrangements have been made to sell American Stamps at this Office, for the

letter, or communication of the nature of a letter (whether separate or otherwise), unless it be a circular-letter or be wholly printed; nor any enclosure sealed or in any way closed against inspection; nor any other enclosure not allowed by Rule 3. If this rule be infringed, the entire packet is charged as a letter.

A book-packet may be posted, either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise), or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination; otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, it may be tied at the ends with string; Postmasters being authorised to cut the string in such cases, although if they do so they must again tie up the packet.

No book-packet may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above 24 inches in length, 12 inches in width, or 12 inches in depth, unless it be sent to or from one of the Government offices.

When, owing to a great and unusual influx of letters, books, &c., the transmission or delivery of the letters would be delayed if the whole mail were dealt with without distinction, book-packets may be kept back till the next despatch or delivery.

The limit of size for a book-packet addressed to any place abroad is 24 inches in length and 12 inches in width or depth. Exceptions.—No packet for Algeria, Azores, Cape de Verd Islands, France, Madeira, or Portugal, or for Egypt, Syria, or Turkey, when sent by French Packet, must be above 18 inches in length, width, or depth.

RATINGS.

They must not be of intrinsic value. This rule excludes all articles of a saleable nature, and indeed whatever may have a value of its own, apart from its mere use as a pattern; and the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern must not be so great that it can fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

Pattern and Sample Post to colonies and foreign countries is restricted to *bond fide trade patterns* or *samples of merchandise*, goods sent for sale, or in execution of an order (however small the quantity may be), or any articles sent by one private individual to another, which are not actual patterns or samples, or which are not admissible.

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked *h.*, near the Kowloon shore *k.*, and those in the body of the Shipping or midway between each shore are marked *c.*, in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
4. From Harbour Master's to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.

5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	Anch. ags.	Captain.	Flag and Reg.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignee or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
Steamers								
Altona	5 c	Müller	Brit. str.	1179	Jan.	2 Jardine, Matheson & Co.	London, etc.	23rd, noon
Bombay	5 c	Smith	Brit. str.	849	Jan.	4 P. & O. S. N. Co.	Yokohama	Mails
Brasmar Castle	5 c	Aylett	Brit. str.	1424	Jan.	16 Adamson, Bell & Co.	Shanghai	To-day
Cassandra	4 c	Langer	Ger. str.	937	Jan.	17 Wm. Pustau & Co.	Shanghai	
China	5 c	Hennings	Ger. str.	648	Jan.	18 Siemsen & Co.	Shanghai	
Douglas	5 b	Burnie	Brit. str.	864	Jan.	19 Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Coast Ports	To-day
François I.	3 c	Leclerc	Foh. str.	1131	Jan.	18 Chinese	Saigon	24th inst.
Gaelic	3 h	Kidley	Brit. str.	1712	Jan.	16 Q. & O. S. S. Co.	Yahama & San F'coice	
Glenroy	5 h	Taylor	Brit. str.	1878	Jan.	18 Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Shanghai	
Killarney	5 b	O'Neill	Brit. str.	1060	Jan.	12 Order	Guam	22nd, noon
Lombardy	2 b	Hall	Brit. str.	1726	Jan.	20 P. & O. S. N. Co.	Shanghai	Cleared
Norden	4 c	Jensen	Dan. str.	778	Jan.	18 Wm. Pustau & Co.	Saigon	Mails
Olympia	5 c	Nagel	Ger. str.	777	Jan.	18 Siemsen & Co.	Holbow	To-day
Sada	4 h	.....	Brit. str.	37	Deo.	17 Douglas Lapraik & Co.		To-day
Sunda	5 c	Reeves	Brit. str.	1079	Jan.	16 P. & O. S. N. Co.	Yokohama	
Thales	4 h	.....	Brit. str.	820	Jan.	8 Hop Kee & Co.	Cooktown	Mails
Tottung	2 b	Coles	Brit. str.	324	June	9 Kwok Acheung	.....	22nd, 2 p.m. Repairing
Sailing Vessels								
Antioch	4 c	Merrill	Amer. bge.	646	Dec.	18 Russell & Co.	San Francisco	
Auguste	4 k	Thomsen	Brit. J.M.S.C.	210	Dec.	23 Meyer & Co.		
Brema	4 k	Time	Ger. bge.	880	Dec.	16 Wieber & Co.	Haliphong	
Bridgetown	2 c	Crisp	Brit. bge.	858	Dec.	21 Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	London	
Burra Noorful	2 c	Worgitzky	Slam. bge.	880	Sept.	28 Chinese	Singora	Cleared
Ceylon	8 c	Kelly	Amer. bge.	681	Jan.	5 Captain		
Charité	3 c	Hervé	Foh. bge.	256	Jan.	5 Carlowitz & Co.		
Cheng Soon	2 b	Cheng Sang	Slam. sch.	200	April	30 Chinese		
Corean	5 k	Vincent	Amer. sch.	.....		Insurance Company	London	off Sands' Slip
Colombo	1 b	Heuer	Brit. bge.	884	Dec.	13 Captain Sande		
Coroline	3 b	.....	Brit. bge.	898	Oct.	26 Wieber & Co.	New York	
Outwater	8 b	Craelman	Amer. bge.	987	Dec.	8 Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Edward James	4 c	Brian	Amer. bge.	529	Jan.	28 Melchers & Co.	London	Cortan Dock
Ellen Rickmers	4 c	Weydemann	Ger. bge.	807	Nov.	25 Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Bangkok	
England's Glory	8 c	Knibb	Brit. sch.	751	Dec.	21 Kun-tye-loong	Hamburg	Cleared
Eudoxus	2 b	Stolze	Slam. sch.	635	Dec.	18 Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Bangkok	
Fano	4 c	Nobry	Dan. bge.	275	Jan.	30 Turner & Co.		
Flying Cloud	4 c	Williams	Brit. bge.	843	Dec.	14 Melchers & Co.		
Formosa	8 c	Schoewe	Ger. J.M.S.C.	282	Jan.	26 Chinese		
Fortune	2 b	Soderstrom	Slam. bge.	647	Dec.	13 Stomson & Co.		
Friedrich	8 b	Uldrup	Ger. bge.	672	Jan.	18 Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Garibaldi	4 c	Forbes	Amer. bge.	650	Jan.	25 Edward Schellbach & Co.	Tientsin	Channel for orders
Gustav Adolf	3 k	Neumann	Ger. bge.	272	Dec.	26 Edward Schellbach & Co.		
Hansa	6 b	Denoken	Ger. bge.	499	Dec.	22 Rovaris & Co.		
Humboldt	3 k	Stoll	Ger. sch.	880	Jan.	10 Edward Schellbach & Co.		
Irene	7 b	Hansen	Ger. sch.	267	Jan.	5 Carlowitz & Co.		
Loiterer	7 b	Vincent	Amer. sch.	45	Aug.	18 Insurance Co.		
Lucky	2 b	Michaelsen	Slam. bge.	424	Jan.	18 Chinese		
Lucre	2 b	Colberg	Slam. bge.	432	Jan.	16 Chinese		
Madame Demorest	3 c	Bisset	Brit. bge.	432	Nov.	24 Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Bangkok	Cleared
Marcus of Argyll	4 k	McKeon	Brit. bge.	550	Dec.	22 Rovaris & Co.	New York	
Morning Star	2 b	Edifesen	Slam. bge.	570	Jan.	4 Chinese		
Mount Lebanon	1 k	Hall	Brit. J.M.S.C.	530	Jan.	5 Melchers & Co.		
Nuevo Constante	2 b	Uvonto	Span. sch.	202	Jan.	5 Remedios & Co.		
Pallas	8 c	Ballehi	Gen. bge.	421	Jan.	21 Siemsen & Co.		
Fresco	2 c	Laidman	Brit. bge.	884	Dec.	21 Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Rapid	2 b	Hunte	Slam. sch.	428	Jan.	9 Chinese		
San Lorenzo	3 c	Pico	Span. bge.	220	Dec.	22 Remedios & Co.		
Spirit of the Age	3 c	Johnson	Brit. bge.	847	Jan.	10 Russell & Co.		
Sumatra	3 c	Clough	Amer. sch.	1071	Oct.	11 Chinese		
Tay Watt	2 b	Sass	Slam. bge.	684	Jan.	2 Siemsen & Co.		
Telegraph	8 b	Berendsen	Slam. bge.	827	Jan.	8 Messageries Maritimes		
Therese & Nelly	8 b	Fleuriot	Foh. bge.	318	Jan.	81 Russell & Co.	New York v. W'posa	Wanchai Pier
Unanima	7 b	Cain	Brit. bge.	746	Dec.	18 Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	London	
Vanadis	8 b	Wokland	Russ. sch.	1000	Dec.	8 Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Vidal	1 b	Rondau	Foh. bge.	408	Jan.	5 Melchers & Co.		
Wm. Phillips	1 c	dealy	Am. J.M.S.C.	592	Dec.	8 Edward Schellbach & Co.		
Yarra	3 c	Ostern	Brit. bge.	463	Dec.	18 Wieber & Co.		
WHAMPOA								
Christian	Stehr	Ger. sch.	280	Jan.	18 Eduard Schellbach & Co.	Tamsui		
Vesta	Dirks	Ger. bge.	802	Jan.	18 Melchers & Co.			
CANTON								
Amoy	Drewes	Brit. str.	814	Jan.	17 Siemsen & Co.	Shanghai		

Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.

Vessel's Name.	Anch. ags.	Flag.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.
STEAMERS.								
Audacious	6 h	British	iron-clad (flag-ship)	6750	14	800	Dec. 6	Colomb
Egeria	6 h	British	steam sloop	890	4	600	Dec. 18	A. L. Douglas
Fly	6 h	British	gun vessel	464	4	120	Dec. 16	John Bruce
Lily	6 h	British	gun vessel	700	3	95	Jan. 11	B. E. Cochrane
Lissa	6 o	German	corvette	1309	6	.....	Dec. 19	Dimas
Meaneen	6 k	British	military hospital	2591	.....	.....	.....	.....
Midge	6 o	German	gunboat	465	4	120	Dec. 19	H. Salmon
Nautius	6 o	German	gun vessel	600	.....	.....	Dec. 19	Valois
Sylvia	7 h	British	surveying vessel	593	.....	.....	Jan. 15	H. C. St. John
Sheldrake	6 h	British	gunboat	455	4	60	Dec. 25	Lieut. James B. Hayes
Shen-oh	8 h	Chinese	gunboat	150	5	12	Jan. 19	H. Wade
Swinger	7 h	British	gun vessel	408	.....	.....	Jan. 12	Lieut. com. E. A. Bolitho
Tajo	2 b	Portug.	gun vessel	444	2	100	Jan. 8	F. Amaral
Victor Emanuel	6 c	British	Commodore's flag-ship	8087	2	.....	.....	Commodore Watson
Vigilant	Dock	British	despatch vessel	650	2	250	Jan. 18	H. C. D. Ryder
Yang Woo	5 c	Chinese	corvette	1400	.....	.....	Jan. 19	P. F. Luxmore, C.M.Z.N.

Name.	Tons.